

Weymouth Gazette.

BRAINTREE REPORTER.

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NO. 16.

The Weymouth Gazette.
PUBLISHED
Every Friday
BY
C. G. EASTERBROOK,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

DR. W. L. ROBERTS,
DENTIST.
(ORAL TREATMENT)
Diseases and Deformities
OF THE
Mouth and Teeth.
Office and Residence
17 Washington St., Weymouth.
(House formerly occupied by D. J. Pierce.)
Night Bell and Calls will be attended to.

ARTHUR M. RAYMOND,
PIANO-FOURTEEN
Tuner, Regulator, & Repairer.
Sixteen years experience with Wood-ward & Lothrop, Boston.
All orders sent to 177 Tremont Street, Boston, or East Weymouth, will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM GARDE,
(Successor to J. H. Wallace)
BLACKSMITH
Washington Square, Weymouth.
HORSE-SHOERING - A SPECIALTY.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. V. MERCHANT
Begs leave to inform the citizens of Weymouth and vicinity that he is now prepared to make up

CLOTHING
- IN THE -
LATEST STYLES,
And from the best Foreign and Domestic Goods.

His long experience in Cutting
Gentlemen's Garments!
enables him to warrant a
Perfect Fit
IN ALL CASES.

Dr. Lucy W. Tuck,
Chronic Diseases
A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE-NO. 2 Park square, corner Boylston Street, Boston.
Every day excepting Thursdays.
Take the Elevator.

FORD & MCCORMACK,
Funeral Undertakers.
OFFICE:
Washington Sq., Weymouth.

Glass Slide, or Full Drapery Hearse for Funerals, as may be desired.

CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES,
and other Furnishings, supplied at Lowest Rates.

JOHN M. HART,
Carriage & Sign Painter
All branches of Carriage Painting done in a thorough and practical manner.
Lettering, Ornamenting, Etc.

Independence Sq., - So. Weymouth

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.
Henry A. Nash, President.
Chas. T. Crane, Treasurer.

Board of Investments:
HENRY A. NASH, WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
JOHN W. HART, EDWIN PLATT,
ANDREW J. BATES.

BANK HOURS-From 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m. on every business day; and from 10 o'clock on Monday evenings.
Deposits placed on interest on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

OFFICE-Commercial Street, Weymouth Landing.

DR. W. R. SAWYER,
DENTIST.
100 TREMONT ST., - BOSTON
At Independence Square, South Weymouth, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 till 4.

Discolored and Abscessed Teeth treated and filled with gold, white, silver and cement.

Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. Artificial Crowns adjusted by the latest and best approved methods. Artificial Teeth inserted on continuous gum, gold, silver, rubber and celluloid, with special reference to restoring the natural expression of the mouth and face. Gas and Ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth. From moderate. Operations thorough and artistic.

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Violin Instruction.
James T. Hunt,
Pupil of Bernard Listman, is prepared to receive Pupils on the Violin, at Residence, Broad St., Weymouth

NOBLE MORSE,
Auctioneer.
Will give particular attention to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property.
P. O. Address-East Weymouth, Mass.

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Jackson Sq., East Weymouth

C. W. Rice
Has constantly on hand a full line of first quality

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CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS.

Fresh Vegetables of all kinds in their season.

FRESH EGGS AND CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

He hopes by fair prices and square dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

HAY
Just received a vessel of good EASTERN HAY.
Also, a carload of FANCY NEW YORK HAY.

J. F. SHEPPARD & SONS,
DEALERS IN
COAL WOOD AND HAY.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly attended to. TELEPHONE-0731.
P. O. Address: Weymouth or E. Braintree

BOARD OF HEALTH.
Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THE Board of Health hereby notifies all persons who are or who may be afflicted with the following diseases, to report to the Board of Health, at the office of the Board of Health, at the Town Clerk's Office, at the following times:

See Art. 10 of the Town Ordinance, Chapter 1 of the General Statutes, which provides that a person who is afflicted with any of the above diseases, shall report to the Board of Health, at the office of the Board of Health, at the Town Clerk's Office, at the following times:

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Oh, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so
What we're met of calm we couldn't
Have, you know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it show

We have erred in that dark hour
When our tears fell with the shower
All alone—
Were not shine and shadow blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For, we know, not every morn
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE DOCTOR'S BOY.
"Mother, it's awful cold to-night!
Can I put a little more wood on the fire—only one more log?"
Mrs. Netley glanced grudgingly toward the wood-box in the corner—a receptacle which, by the way, was not too well filled.

"I suppose so," said she. "But be careful John; wood gets away so fast, and the price always goes up toward winter."

And kneeling on the braided rug in front of the fire, John Netley amused himself with building up the foundations of a cheery sheet of flame, while on one side of the table his mother made buttonholes on vests, and on the other Aunt Eunice stitched busily away at shirt finishing for a factory near by.

Mrs. Netley was a pale, hollow-eyed little widow. Eunice White was ten or twelve years younger, and although not in the first bloom of youth, might have been pretty if her cheeks had been a little rounder and her eyes less mournful in their expression.

The room, although furnished with a pitiful plainness, was neat and clean. A very old blackbird gave an occasional spasmodic chirp in its cage near the ceiling, and a lean cat watched intently at an indistinct mouse-hole behind the bureau.

"Well, mother," said John, who was the only real young creature in the room, "why don't you ask what I had?"

"Because," sighed Mrs. Netley, bringing off the thread to save the trouble of reaching for her scissors, "you never do have any luck. Folks don't seem to want a boy."

"The new doctor does, though," said John, chuckling, as he reviewed the result of his architectural dealings with the fire. "And he's engaged me to look after his horses and cow, there!"

Mrs. Netley paused, with her needle suspended in mid-air.

"Well, that is luck," said she. "The new doctor! I suppose he's a very grand gentleman, eh?"

"He's very nice and pleasant," said John; "that's all I know. And he's going to give me two dollars a week."

And he says I mustn't be discouraged, because he was a poor boy once, with empty pockets and never a shoe to his feet."

"And now," said Mrs. Netley, "he's bought that big stone house and grounds. It's well to be lucky."

"But," cried John, "he says it isn't luck. He says it's nothing but hard work and push. And I mean to work hard too, and buy a nice house, some day, for you and Aunt Eunice to live in."

"What's his name, Johnny?" listlessly asked Miss White.

"Doctor," the boy answered. "Doctor David Dexter."

"Merey on us, Eunice!" cried Mrs. Netley, "what possessed you to give such a start?"

"I pricked my finger!" murmured Eunice. "Can't we have another lamp, Mary? This sort of thing is ruinous to the eyesight."

Mrs. Netley rose to bring another starved-looking little lamp.

John sat and stared at the fire, with speculative eyes.

"I'm only to feed the horses, and carry wood and water to the kitchen, and look after the fancy Brahmas and Leghorn fowls," said he. "Doctor Dexter has a man to drive around with him. So you see I can study at home evenings, just the same as if I went to school; and I'm sure Aunt Eunice is as good as any school-teacher going, to keep me up with my geography and arithmetic."

"Two dollars a week will be a great help to us," said Mrs. Netley.

And then she coughed that dry, hard, rattling little cough that John disliked to hear so much.

"It seems strange, don't you," said she, after John had gone to bed, and the two sisters were putting away their weary work preparatory to seeking their own pillows, "the idea of a new doctor settling here after old Doctor Plympton had resigned for forty years?"

"Well, that is a question easily answered. I am living here with my widowed sister—John's mother—and I am sewing for a living."

It cost her something to make that confession, for Eunice White was a proud woman yet. But she scorned to dissemble.

"Yes," said Eunice, "sick of this long-sick of drudging—sick of this

fatally down upon her, as he wakes beside, "I could have done better than that by you. I'll do it still, Eunice, if you will let me. I'm not one of those that vary and shift with every change of the moon. I loved you then, and I love you now. And as for these twelve years that have separated us, I've loved you steady as the stars. I've remained single for your sake. Now you can decide. Is it yes, or is it no?"

Was not loyalty like this worthy of a return? Eunice White thought so. She put out her cold hand and let it rest in David Dexter's warm grasp.

"It is yes," said she.

Old Alton was quite out of patience that night when the doctor did not return to the dinner of clear soup, salmon-steak and roast goose which she had cooked with so much care, until it was all spoiled with standing.

But when at last he came in with a bright face, and told her the cause of his delay, she did not so much blame him.

"I've always said," declared she, in her quaint Scotch way, "that the one thing you wanted, doctor, dear, was a wife to rule the house. And if she's as docile and as brave as you tell me, why, I'll be contented to call her mistress."

"I don't like, mother," said John. "I don't like how you go out and hold his horse every day; and you are to live there, mother, and rest from all this dreadful sewing that's wearing your heart and eyes out. Oh, Aunt Eunice, I'm so glad you found your old lover again!"

"John, you are a goose!" said Aunt Eunice.

But she laughed and blushed as she spoke the words, and John knew very well that she was not angry with him.

Vegetable Immigrants.
Naturalists familiar with the habits of the English sparrow seem to doubt the possibility of preventing its enormous increase at the expense of our indigenous birds, and a similar result may follow the introduction of a tree which in the course of the last twenty years has effected at least a thousand fold extension of its North American habitat. It is the alantus tree, imported originally from the Moluccas, but now found in almost every sheltered river-valley from Pittsburgh to Southern Alabama. Its fecundity and rapidity of growth exceed that of the Canada thistle.

In less than five years a small plantation of the vegetable colonizer will cover a dozen square miles of river-bottoms with their pale green sprouts, and in five years more any one of those sprouts is capable, upon the slightest encouragement, to develop into a tall and really beautiful tree. None of our native arboreal plants seem capable of competing with the vegetable energy of the hardy stranger, which prospers in the poorest calcareous soils, and appears to flourish equally well in Southern China and Northern Ohio. Along the line of the Miami Canal, north and east of Cincinnati, it has superseded sunnys and willows; near Huntsville, Ala., its thickets are smothering both weeds and forest trees, and within the last five years it has extended its conquests even to the rocky uplands of Western North Carolina. —[New York Voice.

What Fastening Is.
In the New Review there is an interesting article by Dr. Robson Ross upon fastening men. It would seem that the human machine can consume itself when it gets no fresh fuel, and that the process may last until there is nothing left to consume. Death then ensues, due either to exhaustion or to loss of heat. A fat pig was buried in its sty for 160 days under a chalk cliff at Dover, England. Its weight was reduced from 160 pounds to 40 pounds.

In 1881 a number of Toulouse France, committed suicide by abstaining from food for 63 days. A few days ago a lady determined to eat nothing; she died on the 50th day.

A French doctor who made experiments on animals found that sudden death was not uncommon long before the normal time. This occurred from "anoxia." It was clear, therefore, that Sueton's experiment was a most dangerous one, and this sort of exhibiting ought not to be permitted.

A Novel Fog Horn.
A fog horn operated entirely by steam and compressed air has been established at the light station at Sea Bird point, which is the eastern extremity of Discovery Island.

The horn will sound blasts of eight seconds' duration, with intervals of one minute between blasts. The fog-alarm bell is situated about 300 feet south-westerly from the lighthouse and is of wood, painted white, with brown roofing. The horn is elevated about forty-five feet above high water mark. —[San Francisco Call.

A Seven-Pound Gem.
The largest cat's-eye of which there is any record was recently found by a digger of Galle, Ceylon. It weighed nearly seven pounds. The finder was a Moor man who had been very poor. He has been offered \$100,000 by a syndicate of local dealers.

FOR PAIN AND GARDEN.
ACTUAL COST OF FEEDING COWS.
A cow may be well fed for fifteen cents a day, and in some cases for twelve cents. Winter feeding will cost considerably more, counting the market value of the feed—fifteen pounds of hay and six pounds of meal is as little as a cow in milk should be fed, and this may be worth twenty cents. For winter dairying only the best cows should be kept and butter of the best quality only made, otherwise the food of the cows will not be paid for. —[New York Tribune.

BENEFIT OF ROLLING THE SOIL.
Here is a reason for using the roller. It has been found that a rolled soil, when the temperature of the air is seventy degrees, is eighty-four degrees at the depth of one and a half inches, during the warmest part of the day, while the temperature of the same soil unrolled is only eighty degrees. Three inches below the surface the rolled soil is five inches warmer than the unrolled. After cooling over night the rolled soil is one degree warmer. —[New York Witness.

DISCOURAGEMENTS IN KEEPING POULTRY.
A man starting into business for himself knows there is a great deal of hard labor before him. Naturally he finds many discouragements. Perseverance will win, however. There is no royal road to success in keeping poultry. Fowls are liable to become sick, lay soft shelled eggs, or not lay at all. Young chicks may die of gaps or some other ailment; rats, minks and other rodents may kill them. These are all common stumbling blocks to success. The farmer cannot expect more than he does when his crops fail.

No class of people are so favorably situated for raising poultry as farmers. With plenty of room and grain, certainly two essential advantages are theirs. Do not blame the hens for lack of success. Determine to overcome the difficulty, and the next effort will be a success. Never ask a farmer, for the far too common kind that keep no accounts, whether his hens pay, for he will tell you he does not know. —[American Agriculturist.

SALT WATER IN THE STABLE.
A salt water preventive of gall is to bathe the shoulders, each evening with strong salt water, commencing six weeks before active spring work begins, and continuing the bathing during the summer. An English veterinary surgeon, who has tested the above for ten years, says: "In stable I keep a small tub of salt water, and then add the necessary water. This is stirred until the salt is dissolved, and the solution is applied to the shoulder with a cloth tied around the end of a corn-cob.

The roughness of the cob holds the cloth well in place. Using this avoids getting the salt water on the hands—an agreeable precaution, especially if the skin on your hands is broken.

When the horses are at work I wash their shoulders with this salt water as soon as the harness is removed in the evening, and then apply the salt water. It cools and eases the shoulders, and the horses like it. —[Chicago Times.

QUING CLOVER.
Carelessness or lack of judgment will cause damage and loss in what we call good hay weather, as well as when the weather is showery. For example: We are now having intense heat, mercury ranging high up in the nineties in the shade and 110 degrees or more in the sun, and during this weather I have seen, on neighboring farms, clover cut down and left all day without stirring, with the natural result that it burned until the leaves would crumble like snuff. To make good clover hay it should be turned and partly dry and put up in small cocks to stand till near noon the next day.

Then open and air and sun two hours (say from 11 till 1 o'clock), then turn, and in half an hour begin putting in the barn. Clover will cure in hot weather in one day so as to feel perfectly dry to the hand, but if put in bulk, the next morning it will be very damp, and if stored in the barn in this condition it is sure to become musty. But if it stands in the cock and gets damp, and then is spread and sunned till dry, it will keep perfectly. I can cure timothy so as to get it safely in the day it is cut, but have never cured clover satisfactorily without cooking and a second drying. —[New York Tribune.

THE CHERRY TREES.
Until recently, cherries were the easiest fruits to propagate, but now they are the most difficult in many sections. This is all due to what they call the "spotting" disease, which begins on the leaves, and extends until the whole tree is stripped of all foliage. The shoots around the trees become weak and spindling, and the life of once fine, hardy trees seems to have been sapped out of them. This disease is still restricted to certain sections; but so far no remedy has been suggested that proves effective.

Even potash around the trees does not appear to stimulate the trees to better growth and production. The black-knot have made their appearance upon the cherry trees again this season, and threaten to kill hundreds of fine trees. This disease has been mostly restricted to the choice varieties, but the malady now infecting the dessert cherries is of a much more disastrous character. After growing well for a few years the trees begin to die, and no remedy seems to be able to save them.

Frequently the bark splits, disclosing the wood below, and occasionally the woody fibre is destroyed. The foliage is only half developed, turns yellow and falls off. One twig after another turns black until the tree becomes useless. The proper treatment for this is still unknown, but washing and spraying with a solution of potash and lime frequently lessens the amount of damage. —[New York Voice.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Needed—more tillage on less acres. Give the fowls plenty of range now. Don't forget the benefit of mulching.

Better than the fruit than prop the tree. Look well to the pullet crop about now. Flocks require a large amount of food. Good pastures increase milk and butter. Using an inferior sire is breeding downward.

The shortest road to long prices is to have the best articles to sell. Do to your animals as you would be done by if you were an animal. An acre of clover is estimated to make about 600 pounds of pork.

The more seeds in the apple the greater the draft on the vitality of the tree to mature them. In trimming cut off all the limbs that cross each other. Leave only what grow upward and outward.

Put coarse manure where you want it, and fine where you want it to speedily mingle with and enrich the soil.

If perspiration stops when you are working in the sun and your head feels bad get into the shade and avoid sunstroke.

When a limb is grafted keep it clear of all sprouts of the parent stock, which absorb vitality that ought to go to the graft.

Books That Are Never Written.
"The number of copyright entries," Mr. Spofford, the Congressional Librarian, said, "does not represent books published, for among the entries are copyright for music, pictures, etc. Besides many books which have been copyrighted have never come into existence. Many rejected manuscripts are preserved in copyright entry. Many copyrights are got out for books which the ambitious author never is able to write. A man is struck with a brilliant idea. He gets a great novel, a great drama or some wonderful work of a serious character in his head. He has something that is going to make a sensation in the world, and is much excited over the idea. He gets up the title of his book or play, prepares the title page, before he has written the first line of his work, and then for fear that some one else shall strike upon the same line of thought ahead of him he gets out his copyright. But when he attempts to write the book the thing hitches somehow and he never quite gets a start. I have no doubt that men have spent the best part of their lives trying to write a book to correspond to a copyright already secured.

"The great ideas won't take shape on paper, and the man who becomes an author before he has written anything meets with disappointment and misery. It would astonish you to know how many copyrights represent nothing—not a scratch on paper. Many plays are copyrighted which never see the light of day or appear behind the footlights. Some of them have been written and rejected; some have never been written at all." —[Washington Star.

Pictures on Government Bonds.
The United States bonds now out standing are 4 1/2 per cents, 4's and 3's, although most of the 4 1/2's and 3's have been refunded into the 3's. The heads on the 4 1/2's per cent bonds are: \$50, Oliver Wolcott; \$100, Thomas Jefferson; \$500, Dr. Witt Clinton; \$1000, Alexander Hamilton; \$5000, George M. Dallas; \$20,000, General George H. Thomas; \$50,000, Zachary Taylor; and \$100,000, Albert Gallatin. On the 4 per cent bonds: \$50, Wm H. Seward; \$100, Daniel Webster; \$500, Andrew Jackson; \$1000, Abraham Lincoln; \$5000, John Adams; \$10,000, George Washington. The 3 per cents, which are the current bonds, are only issued in denominations up to \$10,000 and contain the following portraits: \$50, William Pitt Fessenden; \$100, De Witt Clinton; \$500, Benjamin Franklin; \$1000, James A. Garfield; and \$10,000, Alexander Hamilton. —[Detroit Free Press.

QUINCY MUTUAL Fire Ins. Co.
Cash Paid, Jan. 1, 1890.....\$70,000.00
Surplus over the Insurance.....\$20,714.71
Gain in Cash Paid the past year.....\$2,417.39
Gain in the Cash Surplus the past year.....\$1,000.00
Total Assets.....\$113,132.10
Total Liabilities.....\$113,132.10
A. S. JORDAN & CO., Secy. Weymouth.
A. L. BICKNELL, East Weymouth.
LOUIS A. COOK, South Weymouth.

CHARLES A. HOWLAND,
President and Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. FAY,
Secretary.

AGENTS:
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A Carload of
DRAIN PIPE
With all the
FITTINGS.
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WASHINGTON SQ., WEYMOUTH.

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PRESIDENT - - - - - JOSHUA REED
VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - JOSEPH VERRILL
TREASURER - - - - - A. E. DIXON
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Open from 8 to 10 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 p.m.

R. F. RAYMOND,
Organist of Piano, Organ, and Musical Composition.

Author of the "Raymond Collection" for Organ, 2 vols.; "Raymond's Reed Organ Gems," etc.

TERMS—\$15 for a Course of 20 Lessons.

C. S. Williams & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
25 Congress St., 65 Devonshire St., 25 Congress St., and Quincy House, Boston, Mass.; also, Mow's Block, Lynn.

Stocks, Grain, Provisions & Oil,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
In lots to suit customers, for cash or future delivery.

JOHN H. THOMPSON,
- DEALER IN -
COAL AND WOOD
- ALSO -
Tobbing of all kinds promptly attended

A FULL BRASS BAND of 30 Pieces
Will Give Concerts.
 From 12 to 2, and 5 to 6.
 The Garden is our open Sunday evening.
 Free stable connected with the Garden.
 GN 19

The Weymouth Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1890.

C. G. BARTLETT, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$3 A YEAR.

Advertisements by the line.

May now be looked for, the annual occurrence being about the 10th of each year.

and all interested in the observation of these

around the sun will perhaps have their

stayed in the city, by posting

themselves on all activities at the

midnight hours of Saturday or Sunday.

One of these celestial visits, which is

appearance last Wednesday evening, about

3.30 o'clock, passing from northeast to

southwest with brilliant light and

trio moon, leaving a long comet trail

in its rear.

As astronomers advance the theory that

comets are connected with the substance

of the globe, a small portion of the

comet which is now visible near the

constellation Perseus, and that a copious

shower of meteorites will follow the

comet which is now visible near the

cometary traveler in the realms of space.

G. A. R. Reception.

Last evening Col. H. S. Lovell invited

the committee to the hall at 7 o'clock,

and he has in charge the details of

reception of visiting posts next week,

to partake of a supper at the Weymouth

Port Hotel, at 7 o'clock, and after

the matter of the reception was talked over,

but nothing definite was decided upon, a

telegram from Reynolds Post 71, which

had been invited to partake

of the hospitality of Post 56, had made

their coming to Weymouth uncertain. It

was the intention of Post 56 to give a

grand reception Monday morning, the com-

mittee to meet them on the train from New

York and escort them to East Weymouth

on the 7.45 a. m. train, when breakfast

would be served in the Weymouth

Hotel, which the two posts will march on

Band, would parade in the village, and

then proceed to Fort Point to discuss on

returning to Reynolds Post 71, the comrades

would be lodged there for the night and

proceed to Boston in the morning. The

committee to Boston to-day, and if possible,

the meeting in the morning, and if possible,

arrange for a reception of Post 71 on some

other day of the week.

Col. Lovell was notified ahead of time

of the committee, being informed by the

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Tennis.

A series of tennis games were played

on the court of Mr. James Jones, North Wey-

mouth, last Saturday afternoon, with the

following results:

H. A. Richards and Miss Payne beat A.

E. Pratt and Miss Thompson, 6-1, 6-3.

G. J. Richards and Miss Jones beat

George Miller and Miss Richards, 4-3, 6-4.

Charles E. Clapp and Miss Clapp beat J.

R. Jones and Miss Edith Clapp, 6-4, 6-3.

H. A. Richards and Miss Payne beat

Charles A. Clapp and Miss Clapp, 6-1,

6-3.

An excellent collection was served after

the games, followed by music and dancing.

Ladies' Day.

The Monmouth Yacht Club will observe

its fourth annual Ladies' Day and receive

this Friday afternoon. The flag ship, Pilot

Commodore Sheppard, will also be on hand,

and the yachts will be in view from the

river between the flag ship and the club

house, sailing over the inside course once

around. At 5 o'clock there will be several

rowing races of a committee, of which

Misses Jones and Misses Thompson are

members. A brass band of the

Ladies' race and also a gentleman's race.

Supper will be served in the upper hall at

6 o'clock, and in the evening a pro-

vide concert and will be played by the

band. The evening will be a grand

success. The clubhouse, piazas,

boat stage and yachts will be brilliantly

illuminated. A brass band of the

Ladies' race and also a gentleman's race.

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OFFICERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the

South Shore Yacht Club, held at the

Royal Acornum hall, Monday evening at 10.30,

\$100 was sold, \$100 to Morris Gurney at 10.30,

per share, premium, and \$100 to J. F. Sher-

wood at 10.30.

Geo. S. Gore is getting in his fall stock

of wall papers, and has received handsome

gilt papers for 10 and 12 cents.

Alfred B. Haines is having a sidewalk

built and a handsome building set in front

of his residence on Quincy avenue, greatly

improving the looks of his place.

James White, the agreeable clerk at Phil-

lips & Bacon's, is enjoying a much needed

rest of two weeks.

Gregory Cronin has returned to his old

position as book-keeper at his father's store,

Chief of Police Oliver Houghton is on

the sick list.

A large party went over the road in

Dwyer's "Northern Light" Friday evening,

to witness the fall of Babylon at Oakland

Gardens.

A party of the Ladies, are enjoying a

week at the Park House, Nantasket, and

are enjoying their outing greatly.

Misses Jones and Misses Thompson are

members. A brass band of the

Ladies' race and also a gentleman's race.

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EAST WEYMOUTH.

Mrs. Geo. A. Miles at Cottage City.

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James T.
Pupil of Bernard Liston
receive Pupils on t
Residence, Broad S
NOBLE
AUCTION
Will give particular atten
Real Estate and Personal
P. O. Address—East W

BATHS.
ish DOMESTIC OUTFITS and SUPPLIES
notice.
at residence on North street, near the cor
street, North Weymouth, Mass.
WILLIAM R. FRENCH,
Sole Agent for Weymouth.

TO LET.

W DESIRABLE TENEMENTS at reo-
able rates. Apply to
WM. H. CLAFF,
th, Mass., July 14, 1887.
G-15-2

Weymouth Gazette.

BRAINTREE REPORTER.

VOL. XXIV.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., AUGUST 29, 1890.

NO. 20.

The Weymouth Gazette.

Every Friday
C. G. EASTERBROOK,
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

DR. W. L. ROBERTS,

(ORAL TREATMENT)
Diseases and Deformities
OF THE
Mouth and Teeth.

Office and Residence:
17 Washington St., Weymouth.
(House formerly occupied by D. J. Hives.)
Night Bell and Calls will be attended to.

Arthur M. Raymond, PIANO-FORTE Tuner, Regulator, & Repairer.

Sixteen years experience with Woodward & Brown, Boston.
All orders sent to 177 Tremont Street, Boston, or to East Weymouth, will receive prompt attention.

William Garde, (Successor to J. H. Wallace)

BLACKSMITH
Washington Square, Weymouth.
HORSE-SHOING - A SPECIALTY.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

R. V. MERCHANT

Represents to inform the citizens of Weymouth and vicinity that he is now prepared to make up

CLOTHING

LATEST STYLES,
And from the best Foreign and Domestic Goods.

Gentlemen's Garments!

enables him to warrant a
Perfect Fit
IN ALL CASES.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Dr. Lucy W. Tuck, Chronic Diseases

A SPECIALTY.
Office—No. 2 Park square, corner Boylston Street, Boston.
Receives every Thursday.
Receives the Elevator.

FORD & MCCORMECK, Funeral Undertakers.

Office:
Washington St., Weymouth.
Glass Sides, or Full Dressing Room for Funerals, as may be desired.

M. FITCH & CO., CASKETS, COFFINS, ROBES, and other Furnishings, supplied at Lowest Rates.

JOHN M. HART, Carriage & Sign Painter

All branches of Carriage Painting done in a thorough and practical manner.
Lettering, Ornamenting, Etc.

WEYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK.

Henry A. Nash, President.
Chas. T. Crane, Treasurer.
Board of Investments:
HENRY A. NASH, WILLIAM H. CLAPP,
JOHN W. HART, EDWIN PRATT,
ANDREW J. BATES.

Bank Hours—From 10 o'clock a. m. on every business day; and from 1 to 2 o'clock on Monday evenings.
Deposits paid on interest on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.

DR. W. R. SAWYER, DENTIST.

109 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
At Independence Square, South Weymouth, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 10 a. m.

Diseased and Abscessed Teeth treated and filled with gold, white alloy, silver and cement.
Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. Artificial Crowns adjusted by the latest and best approved methods. Artificial Teeth inserted in continuous gum, gold, silver, rubber and celluloid, with special reference to restoring the natural expression of the mouth and face. Gas and Ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Free moderate. Operations thorough and artistic.

Violin Instruction.

James T. Hunt,
Pupil of Bernard Listman, is prepared to receive Pupils on the Violin.
Residence, Broad St., Weymouth

NOBLE MORSE, AUCTIONEER.

Will give particular attention to the sale of land, houses and personal property.
P. O. Address: East Weymouth, Mass.

CITIZENS' MARKET

Jackson Sq., East Weymouth

C. W. Rice

Has constantly on hand a full line of first quality
**BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAM,
CANNED AND BOTTLED GOODS.**

Fresh Vegetables of all kinds in their season.

FRESH EGGS AND CHOICE BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

He hopes by fair prices and square dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

HAY

Just received a vessel of good EASTERN HAY.
Also, a carload of FANCY NEW YORK HAY.

J. F. SHEPPARD & SONS,

DEALERS IN
COAL WOOD AND HAY.

Orders by Mail or Telephone promptly attended to. TELEPHONE-9231.

P. O. Address: Weymouth or E. Braintree

Board of Health.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Measles and Whooping Cough.

THE Board of Health hereby notifies all persons interested, that on and after this date the following provisions of Chapter 21 of the General Statutes will be strictly enforced:

Sec. 47. When a physician knows that a person within his family is taken sick of any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100.

Sec. 48. When a physician knows that any person within his family is afflicted with any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100.

Sec. 49. When a physician knows that any person within his family is afflicted with any disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health of the town in which he dwells. If he refuses or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$100.

MEETINGS OF THE Selectmen & Overseers of the Poor

The Selectmen of Weymouth will be in session at the
TOWN HOUSE EVERY MONDAY,
during the month of September, at 10 o'clock a. m. on each Monday, to receive and consider applications for relief from the poor.

CLARENCE HOWE, Chairman.
HENRY A. NASH, Clerk.
J. F. SHEPPARD, Selectman.
J. P. THURMAN, Overseer.
J. F. THURMAN, Overseer.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE

East Weymouth Savings Bank.

OFFICE HOURS:
10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m.

At all other hours
At Residence on Water Street.

JOHN A. RAYMOND, Town Clerk.

G. Pacini, NATIVE & TROPICAL FRUITS, Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc.

Public attention is directed to the fact that the most liberal terms are given for the sale of the above goods at my very low prices. G. Pacini.

MRS. T. C. MELLETT, FLORIST, FRONT ST., WEYMOUTH.

To all wishing good plants of all the leading varieties for Lawns and Gardens I now offer as Fine a Collection as can be found, consisting of:

VERBENAS, - ALSEUS, GERANUMS, - COLEUS.

Choice Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Etc.

Orders by mail or telegram filled at short notice.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
P. O. Box 144, WEYMOUTH, MASS.

TIRRELL & SONS, Carriage Manufacturers, HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY.

We have the best line of Carriages at our Warehouses, ever shown in Quincy or Weymouth.

Neatly and quickly done at short notice and reasonable prices. Send your orders to:

Telephone No. 9767.
And we will call and get Carriages free of charge. We can also furnish any Carriage desired that we do not have in stock, at the lowest Boston prices.

Also, a full line of
Harnesses, Robes, Whips, Etc.

LOUIS A. COOK,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICES:
SO. WEYMOUTH & ABINGTON

The Art of Lightning.

This is an age of lightning. The world hums on its way. And lightning lights its lamp by night. And puls its load by day. And he who seeks its prizes. The world's applause or gains. Must stir the lightning in his blood. And mix it in his brain.

Right on its spine, a whirling waltz With fierce electric gleams. Right down "the ringing grooves of change" The blazing courser steams. Then watch your chance and jump aboard. Throw off your heavy chains. And stir the lightning in your veins. And mix it in your brain.

—[S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

BOGUE—A HERO.

BY OSCAR K. DAVIS.

"It's a curious thing," said the Doctor, "how the friendships of our boyhood occasionally come back to us in later years."

We were sitting in his office enjoying a quiet little chat over old college days. Something in his manner told me that he had a good story, so I answered with a tentative, "Yes? What suggested that to you?"

"Oh, the queer ending one of mine has just had. I'll tell you about it."

"I was a boy when my father first took me to this town. As boys will, I soon made my friends and my enemies—more enemies than friends, perhaps."

By some means he had picked up the oldest nickname I had ever heard. Everybody in town knew him as "Bogue."

"Why, nobody could tell. His real name was John Sanderson, and he lived with his widowed mother who kept the country post-office."

"Bogue was a jolly youngster. He was bright, shrewd and happy; always ready to do a friend a good turn, and continually occupied with one of a thousand schemes he had for making a few cents, or in spending those previously earned. He had two brothers, no more like him in nature and disposition than a rainy day is like the sunshine. They were both sober young fellows, working hard at their trades, and never having any time or money to spend for pleasure."

"But Bogue was their exact opposite. Volatile and free, he had no thought for the day or the morrow. He made the best he could of his life, and had no complaint because existence was not a bed of thornless roses. His bright, winsome ways made him scores of friends. Men pre-occupied with business cares would go out of their way to do him a kindness, for there was a phase of his life which the brave little fellow never mentioned, but which half the town knew and pitied. Favorite that he was elsewhere, at home he was disliked. To the mother, so careful of the other boys, so watchful of their lives, he was unwelcome."

"The sweet, sunny nature, so much in need of the tender care of a mother's love, was hurt and darkened at the beginning of its development; left to wander and grow up as it would; left to turn into paths the mother-love should so carefully guard."

"It is strange there should have been dark days in his life? The strange thing is that the happy nature was not forever ruined, and that the native manhood within him triumphed."

"Well, we boys lived and grew together. At school he was the brightest and the worst of the lot. What mischief he could not devise was worth attempting; what plans for bettering his lot he could not formulate were beyond the rest of us. But with all his day delirium and mischief, that reckless, merry hearted boy carried in his manly bosom the very soul of honor. Generous to a fault, he would willingly take the blame of any prank if thereby his companions should escape. But there were some things neither persuasion nor force could induce him to do. And one day the master called on him for one of them."

"There had been a prank of more than usual magnitude played on the master; his desk had been opened and his text-books hidden. There was an ominous gleam in his gray eyes, but morning as he called out: 'Sanderson, did you have anything to do with this?'"

"Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Come up here."

"Bogue stepped forward, never dreaming that that a good thrashing would settle the whole trouble; but he was mistaken."

"Who was with you?" asked the master.

"The boy's big eyes grew round with astonishment and flashed with anger as he answered: 'Do you think I would tell you that? You don't know me.'"

"For an instant there was a silence like the hush of death. The pupils sat there breathless and eager. The master grew ghastly pale; then his voice, low and quivering with rage: 'Sanderson, I command you to tell me who was with you.'"

"I refuse to tell."

"That was nineteen years ago, but it seems as if but yesterday, so vividly I recall the scene that followed. The master stepped to his closet and

took down a long, green rawhide, such as are used for riding-whips. There was a single cry, 'For shame!' but he silenced it with a look of such terrible malignity as I have never seen in another man's eyes. The boy stood waiting what he knew would be the most awful beating the master could inflict; but he never flinched. The muscles of his mouth assumed a set, rigid expression, and the big brown eyes blazed with indignation. That was all."

"The master raised his whip. He shook with uncontrollable passion. 'I'll teach you to refuse to obey me.' Again and again the little lash fell. With strength inspired by his terrible anger the master swung his sinning whip. It cut the voiceless air of the school-room with shrill, hissing sounds, and fell upon the back, the shoulders, the limbs, the head, of the boy with the rebounding, malignant vigor. For fifteen minutes the pitiless whip fell. The boy never moved nor cried out; but in his face was plainly portrayed the depths to which his soul was stirred. The master was changing to the transition period of his life. The old, free spirit was curbed. The masterful will became dominant."

"The little town rang with the story of the wrong. Everybody was enlisted for the boy except the ones whose sympathy and help he had the right to demand. They alone turned against him. Three days afterward he came to me and, with tears in his eyes, bade me good-by. He was going away—where, he did not know; how, he did not care. His mother, he said, had discredited him; his brothers said he was wrong and deserved the beating. That night he went. The iron had entered his soul, and he never forgot."

"Gradually the affair was forgotten. In a little country town like this such things are not long remembered. The boys grew up and scattered; and, save an occasional chat over old times, Bogue's name was rarely mentioned."

"So eighteen years passed. One day when I returned from a professional call I found a man in my office. He was worn and seedy and ragged, and he had been drinking; he was lying on the sofa, and the fumes of liquor filled the room."

"What do you want? I asked sharply."

"He sat up and gave me a quick, startled glance from his brown eyes in which there was something strangely familiar. But I did not recognize him until he said: 'I didn't think you'd remember me, Dave. I'm Bogue.'"

"My dear fellow, where have you been?"

"Oh, I don't know. Nobody does; nobody cares. I'm a tramp. Have been a tramp three years; but what's the difference? Nobody cares."

"But I care," I replied. "He shook his head sadly. 'Nobody here ever cared anything about me. I never even had a home. I just grew as I could. I used to wonder what a home would be like if a fellow had earned a rap, or a dollar, or even a cent. I would have been right or wrong it would have been different.'"

"He was hungry, dirty, cold, and had no money. I took him to my room, gave him a bath, got him some clothes and took him down to dinner with me. Something had sobered him wonderfully. After dinner we went back to the office, and he told me his story."

"There wasn't much to tell. When he left town he had gone to a big railroad center and found work. He got the opportunity and learned telegraphy. He had been gone four years and years and was given a country station. There the old, old story was told again. He fell in love with the daughter of a business man, and became engaged to her."

"It was queer," he went on, "how the old longing for a home of my own came back over me. How we planned and arranged! Everything was ready, and the wedding day was a matter of time. I never dreamed of trouble; but, Dave—the day we were to have been married—he ran away with another fellow. He had seen a good friend of mine, and had been helping me with the arrangements."

"That night I was wild. For the first time in my life I got drunk. I don't know how it was, but when I got her note it seemed as if I was on fire. I went down to the office drunk. The boys were astonished to see me so, but they had heard the story and understood. But, as it was not enough to have the dream of my life ruined, I made a mistake in taking a train order and the train was wrecked. A man was killed and a woman crippled for life. That night I went away. I started out to walk, and I have walked ever since. That was almost three years ago."

"And here I am. You're the first man in all that time who has had a good word for me. I want to see the boys—my brothers, when I get here. You know how it used to be with us. They would not speak to me. No, there's no use of my trying to brace up. I've tried it till I'm sick, and it's no go, so I guess I had better move on."

"But I stopped him and made him stay with me. That was about a year ago. He stayed six weeks, and gradually got back into something like his old self. But I could see that his heart was gone, and that it was a strained effort he was making. In those six weeks his brothers never spoke to him. Some of the old friends who were still here were really glad to see him; but he was very reticent, and spent all the time with me."

"One day he said he was ready to go to work again if he could get the chance. I had some influence in railroad circles, and we went down to headquarters together. He was a fine workman and thoroughly competent, so there was not much difficulty in getting him a place. I went with him out to his station, and saw him fairly installed before I came back. The morning that I left him he gave me a hearty hand-shake, and, looking me straight in the eyes, said, with quivering lips: 'Dave, old fellow, I'll be a man now.' So I left him."

"He never wrote to me but I heard of him occasionally, and always the report was a good one. He was keeping steadily at his work—lost in it, it seemed, for he never associated with the young men of the town. His secret was his own and he kept it."

"So it went until, ten days ago, I sent him a message from him. He had been hurt in an accident and wanted me. I went at once, but there was no hope. The poor boy was beyond all human help, and it was merely a question of time. He knew it, and was not afraid. The old strength that I had seen in his face when the master so cruelly beat him came back again. The promise of his boyhood was fulfilled."

"I sat down beside him, and he told me how it happened. I kept my word, Dave," he said. "Sometimes it's pretty hard, but it's over now. It was a little lesson, but it's over. I went, too; but that's all right. I times up to Bogue's station the other day to see the agent there. We stood on the platform, talking, while we waited for the passenger to come in. There was a through special coming ahead of the passenger. There were lots of people on the platform; but I did not notice any of them in particular until, as the special swung by the yard target, a woman screamed, 'Oh, my baby!' There was a little baby girl just toddling across the track. She fell over the outer rail. I jumped and pushed her off, but somehow I slipped. Jack Dolan was pulling the train. He saw it, but he couldn't stop her."

"He paused, exhausted, then in a whisper he added, 'Dave, it was her baby. Good-by.' The soul of a hero had gone to its God." [New York Independent.

Equal to the Occasion.

There lived some years ago in western Pennsylvania an old circuit preacher, Father West by name, whose genial humor and general kindness of heart had greatly endeared him to all the people of his district. He was a particular favorite with the young folks matrimonially inclined, and his opportunities to "cut the knot" were numerous. On one occasion he found upon his arrival at a certain town several couples awaiting his blessing. The old man was tired and wished to make short work of the job. "Stand up," he began, "and give hands."

Which being done, he rattled through a marriage service, that, like himself, was original. "There," he said, when it was finished, "you can go; ye're man and wife, ev'ry one of ye."

Two of the couples hesitated, and he left them apparently that in the sudden "giving" they had become confused, and had taken the hands of the wrong persons. The old preacher's eyes twinkled as he took in the situation, but he instantly straightened up, and with a wave of his hand dispersed them: "I married ye all," he said. "Sort yourselves." [Harper's Magazine.

The Prince and the Sentry.
The following incident is related in a private letter in illustration of the steadfastness of the British soldier. When at Gibraltar, Prince Henry climbed the hill, and on approaching the summit at a certain point found himself stopped by a sentinel.

"No road this way?"

"The prince told the man he only wanted to go to the brow of the precipice, so as to see the water on the other side."

"No! no thoroughfare!" replied the sentinel.

"But I am a commander of the Irene," said Prince Henry.

"All the same; no thoroughfare!" insisted the soldier.

"But I am a Russian Prince," continued the commander of the Irene.

"All the same; no thoroughfare!" replied the sentinel, and Prince Henry abandoned the undertaking.

The Widest Plain on Earth.
The widest plain on earth," is on exhibition at the railroad depot in this city. It was cut at the Elk River mill and is sixteen feet in width. It will be among the Humboldt exhibits at the world's fair in Chicago. [Humboldt (Oregon) Standard.

An Embarrassing Query.
He—a true man will marry only for love.

She—Well, what do you propose to marry for? [Chatter.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

SOFT BUTTER.

Cows differ in the quality of the butter they yield; that of some cows is harder than that of others, but the food has a considerable influence on the butter. Cottonseed meal makes the butter harder, while oats and bran make it soft. Two pounds per day will probably improve the quality of the butter. If more is given it may injure the cow and cause an attack of garget. [New York Times.

BEST TIME TO BREAK A COLT.
The best time to break a colt is the halter is while it is following the dam. It is very easy to teach a colt to lead while it is only a few weeks old, and it will never forget it. Do not neglect this little job until the colt is six months old or more, for it will be much harder to handle and there will be more danger of the colt straining itself, also of acquiring the bad habit of halter-pulling. [National Horse Breeder.

DRYING FRUIT.
At a meeting of California horticulturists, where the subject of drying fruits was discussed, the members generally expressed themselves as against much drying of the fruit, though a judicious use of sulphur was considered beneficial and an aid to the sale of the product. In bleaching the plan is to put the fruit over the fumes of the sulphur directly after cutting, to allow the air no time to blacken it, and leave it in the sulphur fumes twenty to thirty minutes. If a man expects to make a success of drying fruits he must visit the localities from which the article has been successfully produced and study the systems employed, said one member. All the speakers advocated the selection of fair fruit for drying and careful grading and attractive packing. [Times Democrat.

NOT-WEATHER SHIPS FOR CATTLE.
The suffering and loss of life among animals necessarily employed on the streets during the heated term suggests the thought that more than the usual care should be taken for the protection of cattle in such periods on the farm. In wooded pastures or in fields most commonly devoted to the purpose sufficient shade will be found. But it is often desirable to turn cattle into grain fields after the harvest is over and where there are few or no shade trees. To provide for such cases it would seem a good plan for farmers thus situated to put up one or more open sheds on the stubble-fields, where they should be as soon as the harvesting is over.

The material may be of the roughest and cheapest character and can be taken down and stored away to be used where wanted the next season. One advantage attached to an artificial shade for this purpose lies in the fact that it can be located where it will be nearest to water and most convenient otherwise. [New York World.

SCAR IN POTATOES.
There are different opinions about the cause of the scar which injures potatoes, but no one believes it is due to any fungus, and the majority of experts think it is due to injury by some insect or worm. The wire worms are blamed for it; we think justly, but whatever is the cause of it, a remedy exists in the use of artificial fertilizers instead of stable manure. This discovery was made ten years ago by the writer during a series of tests and experiments to find the cause and a remedy for the injury. In every case the potatoes that were manured were scarred, and in every case where the artificial fertilizers were used they were clean and free from scar, and in every case there were wire worms about the surface of the potatoes and none in the fertilized ground. The natural and reasonable supposition is that the fertilizers drove the wire worms away. [New York Times.

CULTIVATING AFTER A RAIN.
After a smart shower, just enough to moisten the soil for a half inch or an inch in depth, is just the time to cultivate corn. The dry soil beneath will turn up to the surface after the cultivator and the soil may look dryer than before. Do not be disturbed by this. It is not the looks, but the benefit of the corn you are seeking. The moisture turned under is not lost, but preserved from evaporation, by being placed where it is not visible. Moreover, it is just where it is most needed to help the corn. Two or three inches below the surface it will bring a mat of corn roots to suck it up."

Besides, the moisture of the soil will rise and the following morning, after the cultivation the surface will be quite damp. This will be partly owing to dew condensed from the air by contact with the colder soil. There is an admirable adaptation of the corn plant in providing its roots with necessary moisture. C. Leaves bend over and every particle of rainfall on the soil is dropped into the middle of the row or one or a half foot from the stalks. This is just where moisture is most needed. Nature makes no mistakes. It is quite common for farmers to put a little manure in the hill with corn seed when they plant it. This is merely to give the young plants a start. After a few weeks the bulk

of the roots are formed on the outer extremity of the leaves and continue to be formed until the leaves lap over between the rows. [New York Herald.

THE REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE.
One satisfactory explanation why some farmers succeed while others do not is that in the progress of agriculture much more skill is required now in the various farm operations than heretofore. Farm culture is now a skilled art, whereas formerly it was very much of a perfunctory business of gathering crops yielded by the natural fertility of the soil through the simplest manual labor. Seed was scattered in the roughly-prepared soil and the products were cut by hand with implements of the simplest kind, and were used mostly for home consumption, the surplus being traded away at country stores for domestic supplies and clothing and a very little cash to pay taxes and the small expenditures that were necessary. Now this is all changed. Farming is conducted on scientific principles, the soil is fertilized with great skill; it is cultivated in accordance with natural laws, to be learned and understood through careful study; crops are sown, planted and gathered by machinery; steam engines are in common use, and products are disposed of on commercial principles. The farmer must be something of a chemist, mechanic and merchant; his work must be done with great manual skill and scientific aptitude, and the utmost economy must be exercised in every part of the business.

The ordinary mechanics and business men have looked down upon farmers as far below them in the social and industrial scale, but now, when they try their hands at farming, they discover their great inferiority in every point, and make far more failures in their adopted occupation than the farmers they have been used to despise, until they have learned their new trade through some years of apprenticeship and adaptation of their previous knowledge to their new business. [New York Times.

Watches Made Unreliable.
People who ride on the electric cars on the Fourth Avenue line complain that their watches do not keep time. Some of them have appealed to the World for information as to the cause. Electrical experts say the motors on the electric cars are responsible. These motors are fed by storage batteries, which in turn are charged with continuous current in a central station. The magnets of the motors magnetize the hair-springs of watches, and the springs, being of hard steel, become permanent magnets. This leads the several coils to seek to "get together," as other magnetic bodies do, and thus interfere with the movement of the watch's machinery.

The constant current dynamo in the electric-light stations frequently magnetizes watches that they will not run at all until demagnetized. One of the electric-light companies maintains an instrument in the Equitable Building for the purpose of demagnetizing affected watches. The alternating current is much less severe on watches than the continuous current, but close proximity to one of the alternating dynamos will also often affect the reliability of a time-piece. The magnetization of watches has become so serious that a company has been organized to manufacture non-magnetic second springs. [New York World.

Making Bottles by Machinery.
It is stated that a new process for making all classes of glass bottles by machinery has recently been perfected and patented by Mr. Samuel Washington of Haverbury, Manchester. The patentee claims that bottles are by this process of manufacture likely to be produced at one-quarter the cost of labor, besides a better finished article being the result. The bottle is made completely in one operation, in place of two, as formerly. Thus the delicate operation of putting on the neck, which requires considerable skill and lengthy experience, will be omitted, and must of necessity result in an immense saving in its cost. It is claimed to effect a saving in this respect of from 50 to 70 per cent. Small articles, such as medicine bottles, and that class of wares which are imported from the Continent, will be produced at a cost which will meet Continental competition.

He Is Better Off.
Father (at the breakfast table to little Henry)—So, even roast veal is not good enough for you! When I was a little boy like you I had to be satisfied with soup meat and potatoes. Little Henry—Well, then, pa, you must certainly be glad that you are now with us and better off. [Wash.

Gum Chewing for Nose Bleed.
A city physician says: "A person who is subject to bleeding from the nose should keep some gum in his pocket, and when he feels an attack coming on commence chewing vigorously. Nine times out of ten the bleed will be stopped by the gum. If it is not averted by the gum, he will generally find it a success." [Albany Express.

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